



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

DU

622

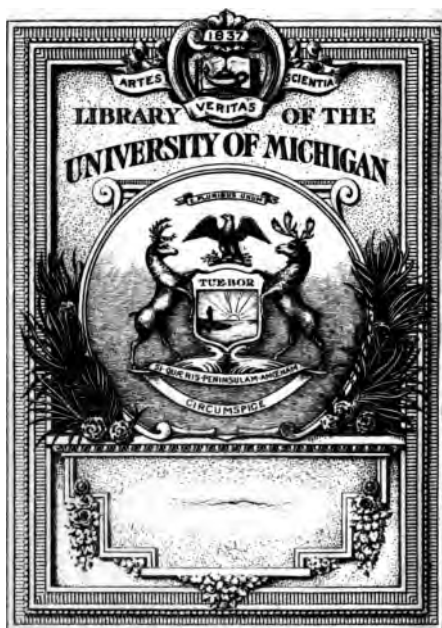
.H4

1908

A

838,187





264 1.4 2 H. 19

HAWAII

A PRIMER

BEING
A SERIES OF ANSWERS
TO QUERIES

FOURTH EDITION

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
1908

MERCANTILE PRINTING CO., LTD.
HONOLULU, T. H.



CONTENTS

Geography.....	5
Form of Government.....	6
Cities and Population.....	8
Communication.....	10
Citizenship and Society.....	10
Fraternal Orders.....	12
Hawaii's Business Life.....	13
Financial.....	13
Men Who Control.....	14
Hawaii—An Investment.....	16
Products and Markets.....	18
Imports and Exports.....	22
Opportunities.....	22
Land Laws.....	23
Schools and Churches ..	25
The Water Supply.....	28
Newspapers.....	29
Hawaiian Race.....	30
Nothing Noxious.....	30
Points of Interest.....	30
Greatest Volcanoes.....	34
Distances and Fares.....	37
How to Get About.....	38
Ocean Distances from Honolulu.....	40
Roads and Railways.....	40
Modern Hotels.....	41
Language.....	42
Steamer Lines.....	42
Military Importance.....	44
What to Wear.....	46
Agricultural Possibilities.....	47
Climate.....	50
Remarks.....	51
Cost of Living.....	52
Sports.....	54
Angling—A Coming Sport.....	56
Hawaiian Language.....	60
Two Opinions.....	64

3 Apr 09 rae

Classed 12-12-31 AVM



FORM OF GOVERNMENT

HAWAII is self governing in an equal degree with the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. The executive power is vested in a Governor who is appointed by the President, as is also the Territorial Secretary, but both of these officials must be citizens of the Territory. The other Territorial officials are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the upper house of the legislature.

A law making body consisting of a Senate of fifteen members, and a House of thirty members, elected by the people, meets biennially and has power to formulate any law not in conflict with the Federal Constitution. The Governor has power of veto, but a two thirds vote of both houses passes any measure over his veto.

In common with the other Territories Hawaii is represented in Congress by one Delegate who has floor privileges in the House but no vote.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.



STREET SCENE, HONOLULU



CITIES AND POPULATION

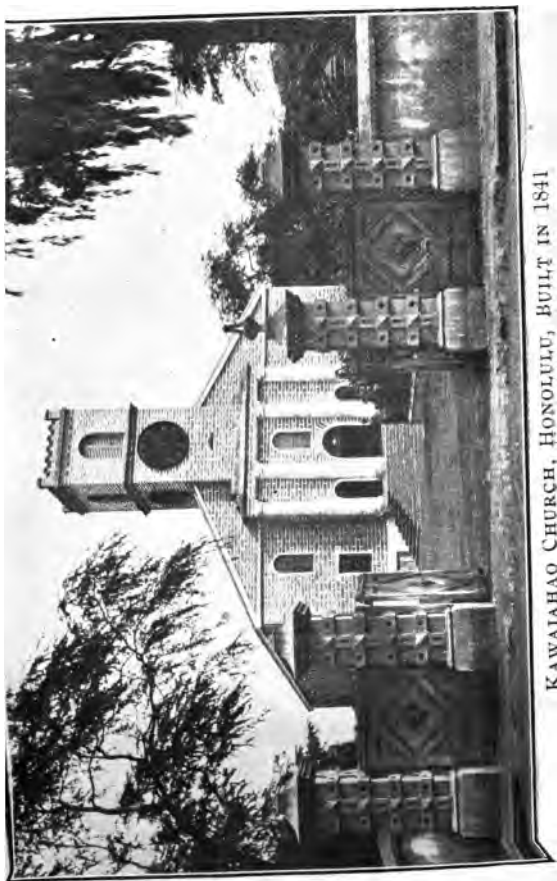
HONOLULU, on the island of Oahu, the principal city, is the capital, having a population of about 45,000. All steamer lines center at Honolulu and most of the large business houses have headquarters in the city.

Hilo, on Hawaii, is the second city and a place of considerable importance with a very bright future as the principal port of the largest island of the group. Wailuku, Maui, is the principal town of that island, Kahului being the port of entry; Lihue, on Kauai, is the largest village on the northern island. Numerous smaller places dot the coast lines of all the islands.

The estimated population of the group, January 1st, 1908, based on the school census, was as follows:

Hawaii	-	-	-	59,621
Maui and Molokai	-			39,980
Oahu	-	-	-	95,398
Kauai	-	-	-	<u>23,463</u>
A total of	-			218,462

The city of Honolulu has between 8,000 and 10,000 Caucasians.



KAWAIAHAE CHURCH, HONOLULU, BUILT IN 1841




... of the group has
phone system reaching every district
separate islands are connected by
working wireless telegraph system.

The local wireless company has
stalled a new station of very high power
Kahuku point, the northern extremity
by which messages have been received
distance of over 2,000 miles. Engineers
idently predict that within a short time
station will be able to carry on regular
communication with similar stations on the
islands is now done with vessels properly
within a radius of upwards of 1,500 miles.



SECOND CITY OF THE TERRITORY, HILO, HAWAII, IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED
ON THE BAY OF THE SAME NAME

UNIV.
OF



marked the early settlers has been reached by the two generations of their descendants. The leading American and European universities have been represented for fifty years by graduates, in the professions and in business life. The native Hawaiians and those of part native blood, are among the leaders of society and their hospitality is famous. Honolulu, the capital, is a cosmopolitan city; its harbor is visited frequently by war vessels of all nations. There is an army post and a naval station with vessels constantly in port, adding the official touch to the social life.

LEADING fraternal orders have always had a strong hold in Hawaii. Of Masons there are a number of lodges, the Odd Fellows have flourishing branches and Knights of Pythias number many of the prominent citizens. There are lodges of the Legion of Honor, Elks, Woodmen, Foresters and the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Sons of American Revolution, Spanish War Veterans and similar societies are well established.


The Pacific Club is probably the leading social organization, and dates from 1853. The *University*, Commercial, Officers, Scottish *Thistle*, Elks, St. Louis College Alumni, and

Kamehameha Alumni Clubs are flourishing organizations. There is an amateur orchestra with a vocal section, and operas, dramas and minstrel performances are given with local talent quite frequently.

HAWAII'S BUSINESS LIFE

HAWAII'S business activity dates back to the earliest days of Pacific trading, when sandalwood was not only the chief export but practically the medium of exchange. With the coming of the whalers, Hawaii was their winter rendezvous and point of trans-shipment, and trading houses, supply stores and shipping agents flourished. Then were laid the foundations for many modern fortunes. For more than a half century the best and newest things produced in every land have been imported. There are business houses here with branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Some have done business under the same title for seventy-five years. In Honolulu will be found every branch of trade.

PRINCIPAL investments at the present time are in the shares or bonds of sugar producing companies or transportation corporations. There are some sixty incorporated plan-



tation companies, some of which have issued gold six per cent, bonds for improvement purposes. There are railroads and steamship lines within the group, all doing well, whose stocks and bonds are considered conservative investments. The usual rate of interest for money on real estate mortgage is from six to eight per cent. and the same rate prevails on loans at bank.

Stock in the different pineapple companies is also considered a good investment, this industry being now on a paying basis.

The system of taxation is simple. All taxes are levied and collected by the Territorial Government and apportioned among the several counties. The rate is 1 per cent. on real and personal property, and 2 per cent. on excess of incomes over \$1,000 per annum. All license fees are fixed and collected by the Territory.


MEN WHO CONTROL

MOST business houses are controlled by men who have grown up with the country or have been brought in to fill special openings. As a rule clerks are well paid. Business connections are so well established that it is not often that new stores are started



SUGAR MILL, NEAR HONOLULU

H. I. C. H.



Office workers, clerks in stores and those engaged in light employments are paid an average of perhaps 25% more than in eastern mainland cities. Skilled labor receives about the same pay as is now the union scale in San Francisco or New York. Unskilled labor is left almost altogether to Orientals, except on public works, where the law specifies that citizens or those eligible for citizenship must be employed.

All the professions are well filled with bright, capable men and women, just as are the business establishments. Many American and European manufacturers and distributors have general agencies in Honolulu.

Owing to the attractiveness of Hawaii as a place of residence, there are constantly applicants for subordinate positions. In addition the rising generation is taking hold of business, which reduces the opportunities for new comers. Physicians, dentists and pharmacists must receive recommendation from a board before they are licensed to practice.

HAWAII—AN INVESTMENT

ANY notion that Hawaii has been a financial burden to the United States, is based on fallacy. On the contrary the Territory has

always been more than self supporting. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the Honolulu Custom House collected over \$1,550,000; the Post Office, \$75,800 (not including profits from box rents, registry department, or money order department); and the Internal Revenue Office, \$56,800; or a total of \$1,682,000 went into the National Treasury from Hawaii. The Federal Government during the same period spent in maintenance of Custom House, Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, Immigration Station, Marine Hospital and Quarantine Station, U. S. District Court, Lighthouses and Harbors and the Territorial Government, approximately \$380,000, or about 22 per cent of the amount of the revenues. The appropriations available at the present time for new lighthouses and harbor improvements which are of international rather than local importance, amount to upwards of a million dollars. Also there is an appropriation of \$850,000 for a federal building for Honolulu, but all the public improvements yet made or provided for by Congress is more than equaled by two years' income from the Territory. These figures of course do not include the expenditures to be made in fortifications and the naval station at Pearl Harbor, which, while

During the last fiscal year the
imported into the Territory a total of
20,000,000 of goods, of which amount
the United States supplied nearly \$15,500
Most of this amount came through the port
in Francisco.

PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

Cane sugar is the principal product
the export value for the fiscal year ending
1908, having been \$38,603,184. It is
the output of some sixty estates. About
10,000,000 are invested in the sugar
estates, which last year employed approx-
imately 45,000 men. The principal manu-
factures are in connection with the sugar



KAULANI PUBLIC SCHOOL, HONOLULU

equipped with up-to-date machinery in every sense of the word.

The canning of pineapples is now an important industry, there being eight canneries in the Territory, including the largest fruit preserving plant in the world. This particular factory during the present packing season packed as high as 6230 cases in one 10-hour day, and its consumption of raw fruit averages 250 tons per day. Pineapple growing is now second in importance to the Territory's sugar culture, and is rapidly increasing.

Other established industries which are increasing in importance are coffee culture, cattle and sheep products, rice, sisal, honey, and miscellaneous fruits. Large quantities of commercial fertilizers are manufactured, and some 200 barrels of lime per day from coral rock formations.



UNIV.
OF
MICH.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTS into Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, were \$19,985,724.

The exports for the same period being made up as follows:—

Sugar—raw	\$38,603,184.00
Sugar—refined	1,212,926.00
Fruits	803,376.00
Rice	140,773.00
Coffee	174,216.00
Hides	87,599.00
Wool	58,133.00
Honey	38,022.00
All other	1,064,994.00
Total	<hr/> \$42,183,223.00

Japan's trade with Hawaii is second to that of the mainland, the value of imports from that country for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908, being \$1,874,670.00.

OPPORTUNITIES

HAWAII'S future is very bright. But while there is a general clamor for a large American population, no American is advised to come here unless he has some definite work in prospect, or means enough to maintain himself for some months and to launch him into *some enterprise*. Clerical positions are well filled.

common labor is largely performed by Japanese or native Hawaiians, and the ranks of skilled labor are also well supplied. Hawaii does want however, men of initiative; who can see and take advantage of various rich opportunities.. Until a decade ago the entire energy of the Islands was devoted to the sugar industry.. Within five or six years pineapple culture has jumped to a vigorous second place in importance, while rubber and tobacco are rapidly moving to the front. Many other products have been proven eminently adapted to conditions here and only await intelligent, vigorous, and patient work to bring them to the position of importance they deserve. To men who can bring these qualifications Hawaii offers a rich reward.

• LAND LAWS

HAWAII'S land laws are based upon a different principle than the national statutes. Owing to the rugged nature of the country, it is impossible to adopt a hard and fast division into rectangular tracts of a fixed number of acres. For instance, lands are classed as: Agricultural of the first, second and third classes, pastoral land of two classes and forest lands. Certain areas of each of these various classes may be acquired under systems known as the homestead




ROAD LEADING FROM VOLCANO HOUSE AROUND
THE CRATER OF KILAUEA

lease (perpetual or inalienable); right of purchase lease, providing for payment within twenty-one years; and cash freeholds. There is a special system for associations of five or more persons who wish to take up lands.

All government lands are disposed of at auction, there being an upset price fixed after appraisement by land agents. Land suitable for grazing has been sold at from \$2 to \$5 an acre; farming lands suitable for vegetables and fruits at from \$5 to \$25 an acre; sugar lands at from \$25 to \$60 an acre.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

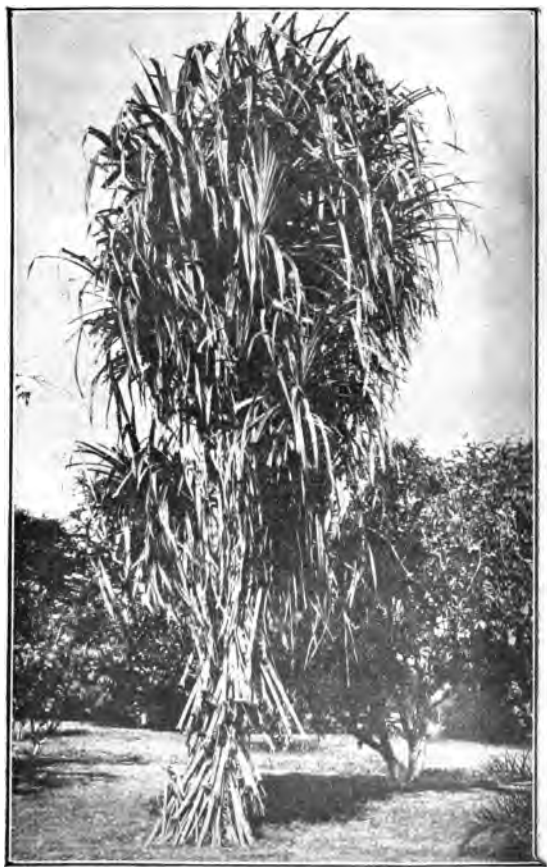
THE first public school laws were passed in 1841. These have been broadened until now the system is organized along most modern lines. Many years ago compulsory public instruction in the Hawaiian language was abolished, and English made the standard. In 1907 there were 23,445 pupils in the schools, representing some 15 or 16 different nationalities. There are 154 public and 51 private schools employing together a force of 694 teachers. The school system leads up to High schools, of grade which fit directly for American colleges. Most of the present generation speak,



read and write English. The Hawaiian is maintained in a great degree of purity by many natives, and the Oriental languages are used by a large section of the population. Business may be transacted in English in every section of the archipelago. The Territorial Normal School affords instruction in academic branches and science of education; training for practice in teaching, manual training, etc.

Oahu College, founded nearly 70 years ago, is the outgrowth of the first boarding school, established for the children of Missionaries. A half century back children came from California to Oahu for their early education. Oahu College now fits students for the American Universities.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which this fall begins its first full school year, is substantially the same in character as institutions of the same name throughout the states of the mainland. It is supported by both Federal and Territorial governments, drawing from the former \$35,000 this year in accordance with an appropriation measure of Congress relative to such schools, which amount is to increase by \$5,000 annually when it becomes fixed after reaching a maximum of \$50,000 annually. The institution starts off with a



PUHALA TREE—HATS AND MATS ARE
MADE FROM ITS LEAVES



... church
Hawaiian Islands, including the principal
denominations, and religious service in
most all languages. The Congregationalists
whom were the first missionaries, and
tolerance. The Roman Catholic Church
body as has the Episcopalians. There
are many Mormons. Buddhists and
Muslims worship in temples dedicated to
their faiths. Mission work among the
Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and
others is being
conducted.

THE WATER SUPPLY

MEETING

maintained, with storage reservoir systems wherever possible.

On several of the Islands the flow of different streams is being developed for electrical power.

NEWSPAPERS

IN Honolulu there are three daily papers, one morning and two evening. There are a number of weekly and monthly publications including religious journals and several high class weeklies in Hawaiian. There are four Japanese dailies, a Chinese daily, besides different weekly and semi-weekly Chinese and Portuguese papers. At Hilo there are two weekly papers in English, a Japanese daily and others in Hawaiian, Japanese and Portuguese; in Wailuku on Maui, there is one weekly in English, and on Kauai, at Lihue, one English weekly. Each of the newspapers has a job printing establishment. Modern type setting machines and printing presses are used.

The news of the world is received by cable in Honolulu for both morning and evening editions. Papers of the capital circulate throughout the group.



HAWAIIAN RACE

THE Hawaiians are a stalwart, healthy race. They are generous, pleasure-loving, natural musicians and orators, usually well educated. They never were cannibals. They welcome the earliest visitors gladly, and speedily embraced religion, when brought to them by American missionaries.

NOTHING NOXIOUS

VENEMOUS reptiles and carnivorous wild beasts never have been known in the islands. There are no poisonous vines or trees common in the forests.

Domestic animals have been in Hawaii for about a century. The first horses were brought as a gift to Kamehameha the Great by Captain Vancouver. Cattle, fowls, goats, the Chinese deer, the Mongolian pheasant were imported soon after. Prices for domestic animals are about the same as in the Eastern part of the United States.

POINTS OF INTEREST

NUUANU Pali, six miles from Honolulu Postoffice, is a remarkable natural wonder. About Honolulu are extinct craters, mountain



COCOANUT PALMS IN RICE FIELD

Following at 7 a. m. From the point
to the Volcano House there is a rail-
road of twenty-two miles with nine miles

Between the Volcano House and
Hilo, the port of south coast steamers,
service is maintained. Special carriages
and facilities are available.


The volcano of Kilauea since early in the
year 1908, has been more active than in many
years and the great molten lake has been slowly
advancing the lava, having risen from a depth
of more than a thousand feet to within 100 feet
of the surface at the end of August. The
most wonderful spectacular display of natural pyro-
clastic has attracted visitors from all over the

DISTANCES AND FARES

ONE WAY

Honolulu to	Nawiliwili,	Kauai,	98	Miles,	\$ 6.00
"	Koloa,	"	110	"	6.00
"	Waimea,	"	125	"	7.00
"	Hanalei,	"	131	"	7.00
"	Lahaina,	Maui,	75	"	5.00
"	McGregor's,	"	84	"	6.00
"	Kahului,	"	97	"	6.00
"	Hana,	"	129	"	7.00
"	Mahukona,	Hawaii,	152	"	10.00
"	Kawaihae,	"	162	"	10.00
"	Kailua,	"	173	"	10.00
"	Hilo,	"	229	"	12.50
"	Punaluu,	"	250	"	13.00

HALEAKALA, whose crater is more than twenty miles in circumference; 2,500 feet deep; the floor dotted with a score of cinder cones, the largest extinct volcano in the world, is reached by rail, carriage and horse from Wailuku, the principal city of the island of Maui. The journey usually occupies the day in ascent, the night being spent at the summit, the return taking up a large portion of another day. No visitor to the Island of Maui, however, should fail to make the trip by horseback, down into the crater, through the Kaupo gap around the Island. Travelers declare this to be the most beautiful and interesting ride the world over. Provision is now being made for



Rest Houses at convenient points which will add to the comfort of the trip.

HOW TO GET ABOUT

THE Inter-Island Steamship service is excellent, the boats are modern, of good size, well officered, set good tables and afford rapid and frequent communication between the different islands, Honolulu being the home port.

The roads on the different islands, in the main, are good, those most traveled having macadam surface which makes riding, driving or automobiling a pleasure. Supplies for automobiles are kept in all principal towns.

There are twenty-six miles of electric street car lines in Honolulu. The hack service everywhere is ample, the fares being based upon 25 cents per passenger per mile. Automobiles are to be had at \$5.00 per hour. Several companies are now running autos about town at usual hack rates for short distances. The livery stables are amply equipped, and coaches bearing up to twenty-four passengers are available for parties at reasonable rates.



OPICAL JUNGLE, PRIVATE GROUNDS, HONOLULU

DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU

TO THE LEADING PORTS OF THE PACIFIC.

PORTS	DISTANCES	PORTS	DISTANCES
Acapulco	3,310	Punta Arenas.....	6,379
Apia	2,240	Salina Cruz.....	3,607
Auckland.	3,850	San Diego	2,280
Callao.....	5,147	San Francisco.....	2,100
Cape Horn.....	6,488	San Pedro.....	2,232
Guam.....	3,337	Seattle	2,401
Guaymas	2,696	Sitka	2,395
Hongkong	4,961	Sydney	4,424
Levuka	2,736	Tahiti	2,389
Manila.....	4,778	Valparaiso.....	5,916
Melbourne.....	4,940	Victoria	2,343
Pago Pago.....	2,263	Vladivostok	3,721
Panama	4,665	Wellington.....	4,163
Portland, Oregon..	2,318	Yokohama.....	3,445
Honolulu to New York via Isthmus of			
Tehuantepec.....	5,800	Miles	
Honolulu to New York via Isthmus of			
Panama.....	6,700	"	
Honolulu to New York via Straits of			
Magellan.....	13,200	"	

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

FIVE railways are in operation. The longest is seventy miles, extending from Honolulu, the capital, to the extreme northern point of the island of Oahu, at which point it connects with the shorter Koolau Railway. The Hilo railway runs from that city to a point within nine miles of the volcano of Kilauea.

The Kohala railroad connects Kohala plantations with the seaport of Mahukona. The Kahului railroad runs from that port to various plantations on Maui. The Oahu Railway runs several trains from Honolulu daily, affording comfortable and speedy means of seeing some beautiful Hawaiian scenery.

There are good roads throughout the archipelago. Every modern means of conveyance may be had. Automobiles are in use both in the city and country districts.

MODERN HOTELS

THERE are four first-class hotels in Honolulu. The Alexander Young and the Royal Hawaiian are in the city proper; the Moana and the Honolulu Seaside are located at Waikiki Beach. This suburb is four miles from the business center and its bathing is famous. There are half a dozen family hotels, a great number of lodging houses and a still greater number of boarding houses. Hotel rates are \$1.00 per day and upward, European plan, and from \$3.00 per day up, American plan. Boarding houses charge from \$7 to \$12 per week, and lodging houses from \$6 to \$12 per month. Restaurant charges are reasonable, service excellent.

The Kilauea Volcano House, at the
the crater Kilauea, 4,000 feet elev
modern, well-kept resort. Its natur
eam baths are highly recommended.

Almost every village throughout
as its hotel, and the hospitality of th
such that accommodations are to
wherever the traveler penetrates.

LANGUAGE

[THERE is no place in the Hawaiia
where any other language than
necessary in order that a visitor m
nself perfectly understood.

STEAMED TIES



STCAL. CULTURE AND DRYING



Rubber is a new industry in H.
Five Hundred Thousand trees have
within the past three years; all are
and the outlook is very bright.

Sisal now ranks as one of the e
dustries and is doing well.

Bees do well and the production
increasing rapidly.

Grapes, which have been grow
years in a small way by Portug
now give promise of becoming a ve
industry. Several Wineries have
established, and the prospect of
market for Fresh Grapes being fo
Coast between seasons of the Cal
appears to be excellent.

Hawaii produces fine O-



UNIV.
OF



CLIMATE

**Weather Data from the Records of the Office of the
U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu, Hawaii.**

Temperature 1907

Degrees Fahrenheit

Month	Highest	Lowest	Greatest daily range	Precipitation Inches and hun- dredths
Jan.	82.0	63.0	16.0	12.44
Feb.	80.0	64.0	15.0	5.87
March	78.0	62.0	16.0	2.14
April	81.0	63.0	14.0	0.64
May	84.0	68.0	15.0	0.67
June	84.0	70.0	13.0	0.49
July	84.0	70.0	12.0	0.97
Aug.	85.0	69.0	12.0	1.52
Sept.	86.0	71.0	13.0	0.30
Oct.	84.0	70.0	14.0	1.04
Nov.	83.0	64.0	14.0	2.05
Dec.	83.0	64.0	14.0	2. 00

No tornadoes, no fog, no intense heat nor disagreeable cold; the months of May and June alternate throughout the year.

REMARKS

DURING the year 1907 Honolulu had 134 clear days, 172 partly cloudy days and 59 cloudy days. There were no foggy days.

The prevailing direction of the wind was NE., the average hourly velocity in miles for the year being 8.5

The average daily change in temperature for the twelve months was 1 degree.

The average temperature of the water off shore at Waikiki, Honolulu's famous bathing beach, during the winter months was 78°.

No better climate can be found for those suffering from nervous complaints.

A prominent physician with wide experience states that in his opinion Hawaii offers the least resistance to bodily well-being of any of the well known health resorts of the world.

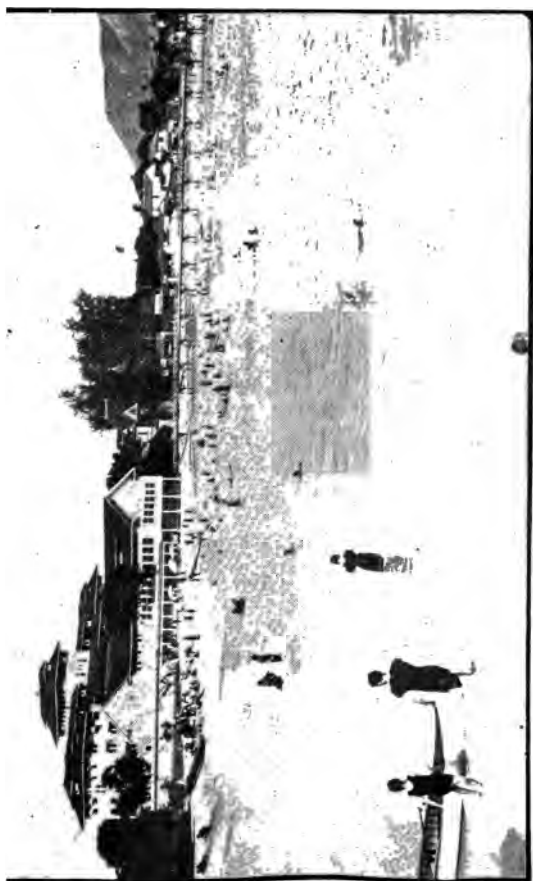
In a recent letter to the Secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, makes the following statement:

"A section able to produce such a variety of tropical articles as may be produced in the Hawaiian Islands, and having free access to a market demanding such enormous quantities of those various articles as does the market of the United States, ought to become not merely prosperous, as it already is, but one of the most prosperous and perhaps the most prosperous of all the tropical communities of the world."

..... up, cottages of from the
 e rooms for from \$10 to \$25 or more
 es eight to ten rooms \$50 up. House
 servants are Chinese or Japanese; coolies
 aid \$5 to \$10 per week; domestic help
 \$4.50; yardmen \$3.

Following are a few October 1, 1908, quotations:

o roast, lb.....	\$.18
b roast, lb.....	.20
leg, lb.....	.18
und, lb.....	.20
rdoin, lb.....	.18
utton, lb20
ive, lb.....	.35
live, lb.....	.25 to .30
lb.....	.04
lb.....	.02



WAIKIKI BEACH, HONOLULU

rawberries, qt.....
 erosene, 10 gals.....
 asoline, 10 gals.....
 al, ton.....
 rewood, cord..... 1
 ectric Lighting, 1000 Watts.....
 s, 1000 ft.....

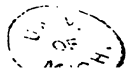
pina cloth, grass linen, Japanese and Ch
 ant Japanese drawn work and embro
 ch are difficult to obtain on the main
 chased in Hawaii at very moderate figur
 othing is generally less than on the main
 onolulu merchants carry full lines of
 's Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc.,
 old at reasonable prices.

SPORTS

.L sports



(Copyright 1908 by R. K. Bonine)
OAHU SUGAR MILL



1908.

There is excellent deep sea fishing
ands, Shark baiting being consid
ort.

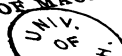
There is good Duck, Plover and
ne shooting during the seasons.

Visitors are always welcome to t
nis Courts, Golf Links and Po
The great and distinctively Haw
urf Riding. It is most fascinatin
men and boys standing erect on
ds dashing shoreward, topping t
ighest waves. Much practice
is required to excel in this sport.

WINGLING—A COMING S



(Copyright 1908 by R. K. Bonine)
IAO VALLEY, ISLAND OF MAUI



Florida and the Southern
 well as many others distinct
 waters are to be taken the y
 tarpon (*Elops saurus*) is abund
 letin of the United States Fish
 dicts that it "will doubtless be
 most interesting of Hawaiian
 who visit these islands.

The Mackerel Family is large
 including such well known C
 as the Tunny, Albacore, Ocean
 a number of splendid species
 The voracious Basses and Snappers
 variety of open water fishes, w



(Copyright 1908 by R. K. Bonine)
MOANALUA, NEAR HONOLULU



...-y-ee. By uttering
and connectedly the pro

TERMS COMM

Ae—Yes	
Akamai—Smart, clever	
Aloha—(Friendly saluta- tion), love	
Alanui—Street, road	
Aole—No	
Haole—White man or foreigner	
Heiau—Old native temple	
Hale—House	
Halekula—School house	
Halepule—Church	
Halekuai—Store	
Hanahana—To work	
Hapai—Lift up	
Hele wawae—Walk	
Hokele—Hotel	



(Copyright 1908 by R. K. Bonine)
CANE FLUME, ONOMEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII

